

California GARDEN

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LILIES IN THE FOREGROUND OF A TROPICAL SETTING, BALBOA
PARK, HOME OF THE CALIFORNIA PACIFIC INTER-
NATIONAL EXPOSITION, 1935

**October
1934**

Chula Vista Goes
Iris Minded

By Com. John A. Monroe

Stray Thoughts

By Peter D. Barnhart

The Enclosed Garden

By K. O. Sessions

The Magazine . . .

"California Garden"

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Subscription \$1.00 per year

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SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

The San Diego Floral Association

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO
P. O. Box 323, San Diego, Cal.

Main Office, San Diego, California

Silas B. Osborn, Editor

October, 1934

Vol. 26

No. 4

Entered as second-class matter December 8, 1910, at the Post Office at Point Loma, California, under the Act of March 3, 1879.
California Garden is on the list of publications authorized by the San Diego Retail Merchants Association.

MONTHLY ADVERTISING RATES

One Page	\$25.00	Sixth Page	\$6.00
Third Page	\$10.00	Ninth Page	\$4.00
Contract Rates On Request			

Advertising Copy should be in by the 25th of preceding month.
Subscription to Magazine, \$1.00 per year; Membership \$1.50 per year; Magazine and Membership combined, \$2.00 per year.
Meeting held third Tuesday of each month at Floral Building in Balboa Park, 7:30 P. M.
Shopping News Ptg. Co. 215 B St., San Diego

THE OCTOBER MEETING

The October meeting of the Floral Association convened at the rooms of the Association in Balboa Park on the evening of the 16th. However, due to work on the Park lighting system, the building was in darkness. Happily the Florence Burnham Hall at Girl Scout Headquarters was made available and the meeting was held there. Due to this change, the usual routine was not carried out and after a few brief announcements the speaker of the evening, Mr. Charles Gibbs Adams was introduced.

To many persons in San Diego, Mr. Adams is well known so that his coming provided many with a renewal of old acquaintance. To all, his very pleasing personality, his charming manner, his steady flow of bright humor, and his notable grasp of his subject, gave great pleasure. Mr. Adams spoke on gardens of Southern California and prevented many beautiful picture slides showing charming gardens in Pasadena, Los Angeles, Hollywood, Santa Barbara and other cities of Southern California. Rancho Santa Fe in our own vicinity has also profited by his ability and experience.

A more pleasing and prolific discussion of the subject has never been heard by members of the Association and the meeting will long stand out as a mark to strive to equal.

CORRECTION

The September issue contained an article by Charles Gibbs Adams of Los Angeles, the well known and accomplished landscape architect. Inadvertently credit was given to John Gibbs Adams.

NEW PLANTING ABOUT FLORAL ASSOCIATION BUILDING

The planting about the home of the San Diego Floral Association will be commenced October 29 and completed by November 1th, and by June it will be in good condition for the exposition opening.

Mr. John Morley is furnishing an established boxed Kentia Fosteriana palm for the south lawn section and several varieties of new and low growing Cotoneasters and Rapheolepis ovata as a trim for the front steps. Also two of the rare Eugenia Natalita from South Africa which bears clear blue fruits. Eugenia uniflora will be planted at the base of the front wall and a good sized Dracaena for the southwest corner.

Mr. and Mrs. Hermanse have donated a good plant of Tecoma Velutina, an everblooming yellow shrub from Guatemala. Mr. H. O. Ketner, now a member of the Association from San Francisco, sends two bales of the German peat moss, in order that the lawn shall be the best in the park.

Miss K. O. Sessions is furnishing two Crimson Kala bougainvilleas, some prostrate growing Junipers, yellow hibiscus and two Naöndina Domestica.

NOVEMBER MEETING

The November meeting of the San Diego Floral Association will be devoted to information on the growing of lilies by Mrs. William Larsen of Carlsbad and flowering plants for parkings and gardens to beautify for the exposition by Kate O. Sessions. Meeting called for seven thirty in the club rooms in Balboa Park, November 20.

FROST

Dean Blake, Weather Bureau

Frost forms in winter on clear, dry, quiet nights.

It occurs in winter when nights are longer than days, and the accumulated out-going radiation from the ground is greater than the accumulated in-coming radiation from the sun.

It occurs on clear nights because low clouds, acting as a blanket, prevent the heat stored during the day from escaping into the upper air, and results in a building-down process from the clouds to the earth.

It occurs on dry nights because water vapor is the most effective constituent of the atmosphere in intercepting back-radiation from the earth. The index to the amount of water vapor present is the dew point, defined as the temperature at which condensation begins. That is why the dew point is so important in frost predictions.

It occurs on quiet nights as wind by mixing the warmer air above with the colder below prevents pools with low temperatures from collecting on low ground. Early in the evening the colder air on the hilltops begins to flow down the slopes by gravity, coming to rest in the quiet surroundings of the valley below, and ultimately resulting in a relatively thin layer of cold air near the ground, and a vertical increase in temperature for several hundred feet above. It is this temperature inversion that makes orchard heating possible. If the descent is from high elevations, the air heats by compression, and reaches the surface as a warm, very dry wind, effectively preventing the formation of frost.

Birdless California Gardens

By BERTHA H. FULLER (Mrs. Edwin S.)

Director State Audubon Society, 717 South Flower Street, Inglewood. Past St. Chairman of Birds, California Federation of Women's Clubs

Do you want a birdless garden? Or do you prefer little wooden toys in the shape of birds stuck in your garden on sticks instead of the white crowned sparrow flipping hither and yon during the winter season—now and then sending forth his delicious song?

Have you kept up to date on the terrible predicament of the migratory waterfowl called "game?" Do you know that for many years ornithologists have been warning fish and game commissions throughout the United States that birds could not stand the changing artificial conditions and the heavy gunning and waste the hunting element subjected them to but that the gunning element of the country has so far absolutely controlled the disposition of our birds?

W. C. Henderson of the U. S. Biological Survey said in a talk in Montreal in September that the migratory waterfowl had not bred as many birds this summer as were killed last year! J. Dale Gentry, Chairman of California Fish and Game Commission, said in a recent interview in the "Los Angeles Times" that within twenty years California would not have a bird left unless something drastic is done to stop their depletion. Yet the California Fish and Game Commission felt impelled to have an open season this year just the same—eleven weeks of two days each, Saturday and Sunday, when most of the hunting has always been done anyway! And not a State in the Union so far has closed its shooting season.

Why? Because of the reports of the hunters that they have money invested in gun clubs, ammunitions, feed, auto accessories, resorts, and so forth and so forth.

George Willett, as great an authority as Southern California has on birds, and himself a reformed hunter, said before a Nature Club early in October, "What are the gunners going to shoot after this year when all the ducks are

shot off? Why your shorebirds and songbirds!"

He went on to say the same that Gentry did—that songbirds are doomed unless something is done at once to stop the depletion.

Migratory waterfowl has decreased, during the last ten years, twenty percent (pintails) to ninety-five percent (canvasbacks).

What shall you do about it? Give the conditions publicity and urge that shooters stay away from killing waterbirds. It is not just the shooting and bringing home the ducks—it is the terrible waste! From twelve to fifty percent of the ducks that are hit are wounded, crippled and lost to waste. Out of ten arising ducks only one or two may get into a game-bag while from three to six fall to drown. These are the figures of Aldo Leopold, one of President Roosevelt's authorities. They are the figures a Los Angeles gamekeeper also gave the writer last year. W. C. Henderson says at least 8,000,000 ducks are wasted every year!

Publicly owned birds have become the private property of gun-clubs and there is little chance to get to study the birds any more because of "no trespassing" signs around gun clubs.

Legislators are going to be elected in November—it is hoped men with some knowledge of this condition may be elected.

If you have waterlands be sure there is a place for resting places for ducks—and make your place a refuge. They will need feed this year too, as they are coming back on their God planned migration half starved and with hardly any of their babies with them—they had a dreadful summer up north. If only ducks could vote just once, Dear Lord—give them a hand, California gardeners—save the songbirds by so doing.

Study the financial side of the hunting element claims. Gun-clubs are real estate ventures just the same as any

other subdivided land is. Much of the land has been doctored and tampered with and sold to office men and others not acquainted with conditions but who buy simply to "join a gun club." No one has any right to insure these purchasers they will ever have a supply of such an ephemeral thing as ducks in migration—especially publicly owned ducks. The old gun clubs have many years ago taken out millions of birds and the birds have earned their freedom from further shooting on all of the old club grounds if death by the millions ever can earn anything from such ground holders. The old timers have been repaid a thousand fold for any investment or taxes they may now have.

Guns and ammunitions—are the only item of profit. Or is it a profit to gain money from such things?

Feed, too, may show a profit—but feed was always sold for some other purpose before this baiting was begun. You know how they use it, do you not, California Gardeners? They feed the ducks until the birds follow the grain man around just like the chickens in your backyard do—then on certain days deadly hot metal is hurled into the flocks that are forced to rise before the men in blinds. On refuges birds refuse to go near the shooting grounds on open days—but it has been known that they have been frightened over before the hunters notwithstanding. Feed sold for this dastardly purpose is surely no better profit than guns and ammunition profits.

Auto accessories are cancelled by those bought by those who go to the thousand and one places throughout the country to see the primitive lands, with birds—but who usually return without sight of a bird, except a coot. Auto accessories are not seriously a part of investment of the hunting element. Resorts likewise. Resorts may be used for better purpose than hunting birds that are practically extinct and are returning to their ancestral homes simply because they know nothing else to do.

California has over six hundred species of birds! Is it possible a very small group of men will be allowed to kill them off?

Duck hunting may be done legally only on October 20, 21, 27, 28; November 3, 4, 10, 11, 17, 18, 24, 25; December 1, 2, 8, 9, 15, 16, 22, 23, 29, 30.

Chula Vista Goes Iris Minded

By COMMANDER JOHN A. MONROE, U. S. Navy, Retired

. . . Suburban Community Produces Fine Iris

Chula Vista, California, is a residential - agricultural city of 5,000 population, situated on the shore of San Diego Bay, nine miles south of San Diego and six miles from the international line. Lemons and celery are its principal crops. Iris is one of its claims to fame. It came about thusly.

At the 1931 Chula Vista Commu-

nity Flower Show, the author of this article discussed with Mrs. C. W. Darling, Chairman of the Flower Show Committee, the advisability of establishing a classified Iris Section. Mrs. Darling, by the way, has been in charge of our Flower Show since its beginning, thirteen years ago, and has made it one of the outstanding shows in this section of many shows. This

action was suggested by the fact that specimen stalks, collections and artistic displays were all competing together in one class, "Best Display of Iris." This was common to all our Flower Shows except San Diego, which had a classified Iris Section. I immediately found myself "Chairman for Iris" for the 1932 show. A week earlier at the San Diego Flower Show, Mrs. Paul V. Tuttle, Iris Chairman of that show, Mr. C. S. Milliken and Dr. S. S. Berry, who had large displays, all had given me lavishly of their time, so that I had some inkling of the possibilities of Iris and had learned that there was a national organization of Iris lovers.

A meeting of those who had exhibited at the Chula Vista Flower Show was called. Seven attended. The Chula Vista Iris Club was organized. It was decided to put Chula Vista on the Iris map. A show schedule following that recommended by the American Iris Society was adopted; flower containers for trophies were purchased.

Since the proposed schedule included in its 36 classes, fourteen specimen stalk classes for bearded iris as well as eight for beardless and four for bulbous irises and also the irises in vogue in the neighborhood were of the vintage of Juniata, Fairy, Aunt Rachel and Queen of the May, it was decided to obtain some of the more modern irises. Then ensued much poring over the iris catalogues and the A.I.S. rating list and bulletins in an endeavor to select two collections each of which would fill the classes that we had adopted and which would contain the best varieties we could afford to buy. Two collections of nearly equal list value were arrived at and in order to get the best possible price, they were to be ordered in triplicate, thus making a total of six collections to be purchased by six of our members. The list was sent to several California dealers and was purchased from the lowest bidder. Each member paid the actual cost of the collection which he or she received. Later on, as the irises have made increase, members have ex-



PHOTO BY DR. KARL H. KELLOGG, CHULA VISTA

Japanese Iris, Kombarin, in the garden of Commander Monroe, fifteen months after planting from commercial "strong" division, with thirty stalks, thirty-nine inches tall and flowers seven inches in diameter.

changed with each other and with folks in the nearby towns.

The original list follows, with those that have done well starred:

- **Purissima
- *Kashmir White
- Theseus
- *San Francisco
- *True Delight
- *True Charm
- **Mildred Presby
- *Rhein Nixe
- **San Gabriel
- **Don Quixote
- **Mme. Durrand
- Candelight
- Valencia
- Valkyrie
- L. A. Williamson
- Ambassadeur
- **Bonita
- Avalon
- Wm. Mohr
- **Pacific
- **Santa Barbara
- *S. de L. Michaud
- *Princess Beatrice
- *El Capitan
- Wedgewood
- Ideal
- Gold Imperial
- George Yeld
- *Citronella
- King Karl
- Jubilee
- **Emperor
- **Snow Queen
- **Aurea
- *S. de M. Gaudichau
- Sir Michael
- *Pioneer
- Moa
- Cardinal
- **Rosado
- *Frieda Mohr **Citricristata, alba
- Dolly Madison **Fulva
- *Coronado Japonica
- **Monspur Tectorum
- **Hexagona Cristata

In 1932 the first show was held under the new schedule with 36 classes. Mr. C. S. Milliken of Pasadena, California, judged this show. Although the new varieties were then only one-year plants, quite a number of fine stalks were shown and the display attracted considerable interest and favorable comment. Club members also showed at the San Diego Flower Show with good success.

Our 1933 show was the first to be held in co-operation with the Ameri-

can Iris Society. Mrs. Lena M. Lothrop of San Bernardino, California, judged this show. The classes were well filled with fine quality blooms. In view of the A. I. S. rule allowing but one award per class per exhibitor, entry was limited to one per class per garden. This works fine in a season when there is plenty of bloom at show time, especially if show space is limited as with us, but not so good in a year like this (1934) when bloom is sparse and the show is held two weeks before the midseason peak. Our club members again in 1933 showed at the San Diego Flower Show which hit us at our peak and did very well indeed.

More varieties of irises have been acquired each year since the original lot by exchange, gift and purchase, until there are approximately 180 varieties of bearded iris and 60 varieties of beardless iris, mostly modern, being grown in the gardens of Chula Vista.

As soon as newly acquired irises demonstrate their satisfactory performance, exchanging begins. Since the original purchase, those members who have desired to buy new varieties have combined their lists and submitted the combined lists to dealers, purchase made from the lowest bidder. Each pays for what he gets less discount. The criterion for judging the performance of an iris under our conditions includes: ability to make height of stalk as given in catalogue, resistance to fungus diseases and thrips, rapidity of increase, ability to take hold quickly so that it may give a number of bloom stalks the first year after planting—stalks of nearly normal height. We try to get our planting done before July 1st in order to take advantage of our long growing season. In good iris years some varieties will give as many as eight or ten bloom stalks the next spring after planting. Some of the later acquisitions that have made good are:

Canyon Mists	Los Angeles
Indian Chief	Rosa Bonheur
Jacinto	San Diego

All the varieties of beardless irises.

This list would have been longer but we have had a poor season for bearded iris, both as regards stem and freedom of bloom, so that many promising varieties are still on the uncertain list.

Before this year, the Club meetings were held whenever there was business

to be transacted although usually considerable informal discussion of iris subjects followed the completion of the business. This year, we are planning to have quarterly meetings with a speaker at each meeting. So far there have been no regular dues, a collection being made to settle expenses such as trophies.

Interest in iris is growing locally and in nearby towns. Our club now has twelve members, another flower show has a classified iris section this year and one has expressed its intention of doing so next year.

The outstanding feature of this enterprise has been the hearty co-operation that our club has received from our show management, from the San Diego County press and from all the A.I.S. members we have contacted.

BULBS

The Fall season is the one when the many sorts of bulbs are planted, and in all localities where there is plenty of frost and cold, the narcissus, tulip and hyacinths are planted in large quantities. In San Diego the narcissus are generally very successful, but must be planted deep, at least eight inches, and allowed to remain in the ground for several years. Good soil and plenty of winter rains are very necessary for the best results. The bulbous plants requiring a milder winter are a great success in San Diego County, at Carlsbad and Oceanside.

The display of flowering fields of Ranunculus, Anemone, Freesias, Ornithogalums, Sparaxis, and Ixias in the early Spring, growing by the acre for their bulbs for the U. S. trade, is proof of their beauty. Some if not all of these varieties should be cultivated in our gardens.

The Watsonias are February bloomers and are best planted in August and September. There are many fine hybrid varieties in color. The "Baby Glads" are early in flower and are so very desirable for cutting.

The new blue and white flowering bulb from Chili, called the Glory of the Sun, will flourish like the Freesia, increasing by seed and bulbous offsets. Its name is *Leucocoryne ixiodes odorata*, discovered by Clarence Elliott, an English botanist and bulb grower of prominence. It is so dainty and beautiful that a few should be planted to secure a group in every garden.

K. O. SESSIONS.

Stray Thoughts . . .

By PETER D. BARNHART

. . . *A Recital of Experiences with Some Exotic and Native Plants*

If a recital of my experience with some Exotics, and some Native plants, will serve to inform readers of this Journal, and keep them from falling into the same pit of useless endeavor, then the writing of it will not have been in vain.

Oh! the amount of time, and money, and labor, unsophisticates spend in experimenting with all sorts of things that are misfits in this land of sunshine, and flowers; yes and of drouth. When in Honolulu, my enthusiasm bubbles over at the sight of a lot of things growing luxuriantly in the gardens. The impulse to bring some of them home was irresistible; the result: disappointment.

Here are their names, taken from Mrs. Frear's book: "Our Familiar Island Trees," only those that I have wasted time and labor on are not trees.

Heliconia brasilinis. A beautiful thing, a member of the Banana family. Poor thing, survived our cold nights, and dry summer climate one season. She speaks of *Convolvulus tuberosum*. I find no such species named in any work I have, but Bailey refers to an *Ipomoea chrysanthra*, which fits this vine. Anyway it is known as the "Wooden Rose" vine, on account of the seed pod remaining on the dry calyx. It was the beautiful yellow flowers which appealed to me, so I planted a few seeds in the Wernick Botanic Garden, in Westgate. Today that vine covers a hedge with its digitate foliage and never a bloom. *Alpinia samoensis* is a gorgeous thing; the tips of all new growth are a rich red, bearing bracts which fall to the ground, and start a family of their own. Right here I must say that the author of that book was not very well posted on botanical nomenclature, which she was frank to say when I interviewed her; therefore few of the names she uses are found in Bailey. Well, this plant is luxuriant, with no disposition to flower, so out it goes into the discard.

Bauhinia monandra as she is pleased to name it, appealed to me, so I

brought some seed home. Dear little things have given me a flower or two, only that and nothing more.

Then too, I saw a veritable fountain of green, shining leaves. It was twenty feet high, beautiful in the clear atmosphere; the rains kept it clean of dust. I brought a plant home, and, while it does give me a flower or two each summer it is not happy. I have learned since that its proper name is: *Macfadyenea cynanchoides*, though Miss Sessions seems to think it is *Bignonia Chamberlaynii*, quite a different thing.

The Sand Paper vine was another thing that appealed to me, so crawling on hands and knees for a quarter of an hour beneath a luxuriant vine, I found a few seeds. And now I have one plant which ekes out a miserable existence, without a bloom.

Inga of two species, one of which is said to be a native of Peru, have been intriguing me for ten years. They do not die, neither do they grow; simply exist, in exasperating fashion.

In conclusion, I have to say that experimental gardening is an expensive game to play, and the enthusiast who attempts it, must have a large bank account, or soon go broke.

And now about the Natives. *Cercidium torreyanum*; known as Palo Verde. Once upon a time when I drove a car, I came to a clump of these trees south of Palm Springs, which were in full bloom. The glorious grandeur of those trees created a desire in me to have a specimen or two in the Wernick Garden. I got two seeds. Both grew, and are now two small shrubs, neither one showing any disposition to grow up. Neither do they bloom. One of them is planted in that part of the garden where it gets water during the summer season, the other on the hill side where no water is available. There is no difference in their behavior as to growth and flowering. In that same section of the country *Beloperone californica*, is a beautiful red flowering shrub. I dug around a clump, even three feet deep;

got all the roots, wrapped them in a wet sack, brought them home, planted them carefully, in the hope of having a display when they were once established. That was three years ago, and never a bloom up to the time of this writing. Another attractive shrub native of the desert is: *Fouqueria splendens*—Ocotillo is the common name for this beauty, whose wand-like stems are beset with short sharp spines, and crowned with long spikes of brilliant red flowers. The first time I saw this plant in flower was when crossing the desert on a Santa Fe R. R. train. I was tempted to pull the bell cord, and stop the train just to wander among the spectacular scene. I afterwards got some cuttings which grew luxuriantly if such a thing can be said of a leafless thorny plant, and never a flower. On the other hand *Parkinsonia microphylla*, also known as Palo Verde, is a beautiful free flowering tree when growing in our coastal gardens, and, of all perennial herbaceous plants, native of the desert, *Bailey multiradiata*, is the most desirable. In bloom every day of the year, the yellow flowers last a long time after cutting. Readers of these lines who care to grow it, if they will send me a self-addressed, stamped envelop, I shall be pleased to send them some seed.

A SONG TO THE ROSE

I love the rose at morning,
Arrayed in splendid hue;
Her worship she's performing,
She slips her beads of dew:
She slips he rbeads of dew:
I start the day a-new,
And join in her adoring
And tell my chaplet, too.
I love the rose at noonday;
She breasts the shafts of light,
And stands against their foray
With courage still to fight,
With courage still to fight:
I challenged evils might,
And my sword I bravely sway
In battle for the right.
I love the rose at sunset;
Her fragrance fills the air;
She doffs her tinted helmet,
And rests from toil and care,
And rests from toil and care:
My fears and burdens fare,—
And I cast aside my trumpet,
And peace is everywhere.

FRANK HARDY LANE.

SOME NEW IDEAS IN ROSES

By John A. Armstrong

Most rose bushes are not suited to use as ornamental plants. In the Spring of the year when they are in the flush of their new growth, the foliage may be handsome but during the rest of the year they are not very impressive as foliage plants. We grow them for their flowers, and they ought to be planted in a bed by themselves; not right out in the front of the house where they are seen only from a distance but where you can walk among them as often as you wish and enjoy the color and fragrance and cut the blooms. In one corner of the garden, or in the back of your grounds somewhere, is the best place for a rose bed.

Something More Than a Rose

Of course, there are always exceptions to the rule, and the most pronounced exception to the above that we have in California is the unusual baby rose, Mrs. Dudley Fulton. This remarkable plant has foliage that is just as handsome as any ornamental shrub that we can plant in California. It is absolutely evergreen, holding its leaves throughout the entire winter, even in the coldest weather, and the foliage is always fresh and glossy as if varnished. It would be worthwhile planting as a foliage plant, entirely aside from the blooms, but you cannot stop it from blooming, for it is covered throughout almost the entire year with so many of its good-sized, single, silvery-white flowers that it looks like a small snowstorm. The flower petals, although white, do not discolor, always dropping their petals cleanly before they fade. It is a rose which ought to be planted among other ornamental shrubs rather than in the rose garden—and in the foreground, too, for it only gets about 3 feet high and should not be hidden.

Filtered Sunlight

Just as we are making innovations in modern government, we are doing things with roses now which a few years ago we would not even consider. One of these innovations is to plant roses in the shade, for many growers in Southern California have found that at least partial shade will give finer foliage, bigger and more highly colored flowers than full sunshine. "Filtered sunlight" through lath or lacy foliage is best.

Another prejudice that has never been overcome until recently is the

The Enclosed Garden

By K. O. SESSIONS

... Small Gardens Especially More Enjoyable When Enclosed

A wall-enclosed garden is more attractive and enjoyable for its owner, and especially so if it is a small garden. The wall would probably be on at least two sides, and possibly three. In planning a garden with a wall, less lawn would be necessary and the long face of the wall provides for many vines, a class of plants so varied and attractive in this climate. The vines would not only decorate the face of the wall, but could also be trained over the top, making a display of color and beauty for the outside. In front of the vines a bed for flowers and shrubs may be developed varying from four to six feet wide, and its width may be irregular to accommodate the planting if necessary. Annual and perennial plants may form the front planting of this flower bed and the upkeep would be much simplified.

A wall about a garden makes it at once a garden to be lived in and enjoyed at all times; and a garden that is lived in is the best of gardens and more of them are needed in this favorable climate.

With the vines trailed over the top and made attractive for the outside on the street, and a narrow planting at the base of the wall will make a charming color scheme, give pleasure to the passing public, and make the enclosed garden more popular.

How shall the wall be constructed? To most of us the question of expense is the first consideration. A hedge could only be used where the grounds are large—as no ornamental planting against the hedge is possible. More-

over, in the final analysis a wall has no expense of upkeep, like the hedge. Hollow tile, plastered or not, makes a fine wall. Brick also is very practicable, and the Flemish Bond style of laying up the bricks is strong and fewer bricks are used. Mrs. Herbert Evan's garden on Plumosa Way has such a wall, and we all know what excellent results have been achieved there. The wall should be not less than five feet high, and six feet is better.

An inexpensive plan, employing unskilled labor, is to build a wooden fence of cheap rough lumber with posts eight feet apart. Cover this with good wire netting and then plaster it over. House walls are constructed in this same way. The outer coat of plaster is tinted to harmonize with the buildings. The posts form a raised panel and add a pleasing feature to the whole. A top rail is an advantage for strength as well as appearance, making the wall look heavier. The wall about the plaza in Old Town or North San Diego was made with hollow tile and plastered. The walls of the early missions were made of adobe and plastered; Presidio Park likewise, but that plastering was colored with soil so the wall would closely resemble an adobe wall. No plantings were made near these adobe walls.

Nicotine sulphate used as a spray once in two weeks or after a heavy rain is excellent to protect plants from dogs and cats. They object to the odor and it is not noticeable to humans. Nor does it injure the plant or disfigure the paint on the house.

practice of placing commercial fertilizer directly when the roots are feeding. Rose roots do not spread out very far, and if you put fertilizer very far from the roots they will never use it. I quote from a recent article by a planter in a near-by Southern California town which illustrates his method, and I know from having seen his roses that he gets marvelous results. "The

commercial fertilizers are placed directly into the root zone of rose bushes by means of a steel prod. Holes are made eight inches deep and a foot apart under the outside drip of the leaves. Four handfuls of fertilizer for each good sized bush are dropped into these holes monthly, from August until November, and from February until April, inclusive."

The November Garden . . .

By WALTER BIRCH, JR.

... November An Excellent Month to Renovate Lawns

We now have the new Double Sweet Scented Nasturtiums (Scarlet Gleam and Glorius Gleam Hybrids) and Rust Resistant Snapdragons in stock, and this is a dandy time to get them all in the ground. The Nasturtiums will grow better and have much longer stems if planted in a partially shaded situation. Be sure and get the *Originators Strain* of these New Nasturtiums. The Rust Resistant Snapdragons we are just handling in the mixture this year, as from our observations when visiting the seed farms the separate colors are not very well straightened out yet and need at least another years work before they are put on the market as a finished product.

If your early planting of Sweet Peas are getting some Aphis or plant lice on them give them a good thorough spraying with New Evergreen, this spray material will also help kill those small green worms that sometimes attack young Sweet Peas. If they are bothered with mildew give them a good dusting with flowers of sulphur letting plenty of the sulphur fall on the ground under the plants.

Continue sowing seeds for winter blooming of Calendula, Centaurea, Cineraria, Cosmos, African Daisy, Dianthus or Pinks, Nemesis, Phlox, Pansy, Primula, Scabiosa, Stocks, and Winter Blooming Sweet Peas. Begin sowing Annuals in the open ground for Spring blooming, Acroclinum, Sweet Alyssum, Snapdragons, Candytuft, Calliopsis, Lupins, Annual Chrysanthemums or Painted Daisies, California Poppy, Larkspur, California Wild Flowers and Mignonette. Perennials for next years flowering: Columbine, Double Daisy, Canterbury Bells, Coreopsis, Cyclamen, Delphinium, Foxglove, Forget-me-not, Gaillardia, Hollyhocks, Pentstemon, Viola and Wallflower.

Bulbs of: Anemones, Amaryllis, Callas, Freesias, Hyacinths, Tulips, Ixias, Narcissus or Daffodils, Oxalis, Ranunculus, Sparaxis, Watsonias and Montbretias.

Mulch and manure your Roses thoroughly and give them plenty of water and you will have a lot of nice blooms.

November is a very good month to renovate your lawn. Give it a good thorough raking with a Bermuda Grass Rake, cutting all the runners loose and then running your lawn mower over it several times to trim off all the loose ends. Then reseed it either with White Clover or a mixture of Bluegrass and White Clover mixed half and half. A good application of commercial fertilizer will help a whole lot. A top dressing of fine horticultural peat mull will conserve the moisture and aid greatly in the germination of the seeds. Give your lawn plenty of water especially for the first two weeks after planting the seeds. Do not apply Commercial Fertilizer too heavily at any one time, but be sure to follow directions. Smaller and more frequent applications will give much better results.

Vegetables: Sow seeds of Carrots, Turnips, Beets, Lettuce, Radish, Onions, Spinach, Peas, Parsnips, Brussel Sprouts, Broccoli, Cabbage, and Endive. If you want to take a chance on early frost you may still plant Summer and Italian Squash, String Beans and Cucumbers. They might turn out alright or they might get nipped.

RAGGED ROBIN

A simple crimson flower,—
The gardener slits the stem
And wraps a foreign bud up tight,
That Ragged Robin's power
May lift a diadem
Of gold or red or pink or white,
Just as the master wills.
Then snip,—shears cut the cane
To earth! Proud Robin bears the
the cross;
His proper self he stills,—
Some sister rose will gain
A fragrant beauty through his loss.

FRANK HARDY LANE.

—From the American Poetry Circle, A
Journal of Verse, New York City, July-
August Number.

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Chula Vista Prepares for Exposition . . .

By MRS. C. W. DARLING

... City Improvement Committee Roots Thousands of Cuttings

Chula Vista is preparing for exposition year in various ways. Particularly are they beautifying their streets with the planting of Mesembryanthemums in the curbings. The city planning committee has this in charge and are enlisting all the other organizations to assist them. They are using the summer varieties of this ice-plant, especially the Croceum, a rather new variety, which has a small clear, yellow blossom which literally covers the ground. Many other varieties will be combined with it, and it is estimated it will take 16,000 plants to fill in the curbings for the distance they wish to plant. The city improvement committee already have thousands of Mesembryanthemums rooted ready to transplant and will fill in with cuttings.

Private gardens are planting the

gaily colored flowers with a view of intriguing our guests with a riot of color. To have flowers in bloom when the Exposition opens, gardens must be planted now.

It is hoped that the fair managers will put in a big horticultural and agricultural display, interesting the large nurserymen to fill up lath-houses and plots of ground with their stock and encourage San Diego and the neighboring towns to hold their Flower Shows there. Our stock in trade is climate, scenery, and what we can produce out of doors, all of the rest of the exhibits could be shown in any town in the country.

Motoring across the continent one notes how very few flowers are planted about the homes, while here every little lean-to is surrounded with them.

Californians are so used to geraniums blossoming on dump heaps, fuchsias blooming up to second story windows, Cecil Bruners on a three-story roof and jassamines as well, calla lilies blooming by the hundreds and rubber plants grown to huge trees, that they forget what a surprise these things are to the easterners.

If the Exposition Officials would provide a show place and turn it over to the different towns that are accustomed to giving flower shows, with full authority to put on horticultural and agricultural exhibits, there would be great rivalry as to who would have the best display, and it would certainly be a great attraction to our visitors.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC. REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of California Garden, published monthly at Point Loma, California, October 1, 1934. State of California, County of San Diego, ss.

Before me, a County Clerk in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared Silas B. Osborne, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of the California Garden, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, San Diego Floral Association, Point Loma, Calif.

Editor, Silas B. Osborne, Box 323, San Diego, Cal.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.) San Diego Floral Association, Point Loma, Cal.; Pres. Mrs. Mary A. Greer, Box 323, San Diego, Cal.; Sec. Mrs. Mary E. Ward, P. O. Box 323, San Diego, Cal. There is no capital stock.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders, as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholders or security holders appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; and also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has not reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is. (This information is required from daily publications only.)

SILAS B. OSBORN.
Sworn to and subscribed before this 23rd day of October, 1934.

J. B. McLEES,
Clerk of Superior Court, San Diego County, California.

The Carlsbad Garden Club . . .

By FLORENCE A. PIERCE

... Community Improvement Program of Club

With the Floral Association as a central point, the garden clubs of the county are as spokes of the wheel, revolving for the general good and encouragement of garden beauty and roadside planting. Especially at this time when in preparation for the Exposition, when strangers from the world over will follow El Camino Real, to the Silver Gate city of California.

Oceanside and Carlsbad, guarding the northern gate, a few words as to the activities of the Carlsbad Garden Club may be of interest. Starting as a small group, connected with the Women's Club, under curatorship of our own Mrs. Larson, it flourished for a time, then languished. It revived and continued existence as a separate and independent group. And from the efforts of nine women in staging a Rose Show, which well merited the praise given in the "California Rosarian" for April, 1932, it has grown to the present membership of 45. Counting as members, artists, musicians, flower

lovers, and enjoying the hearty approval and support of the local nurserymen.

Aside from the very fine Flower Show held each spring, the club has many activities, and occupies a very definite place in all works or good of the community. To mention but a few, the securing and planting of fifty Cocos Plumosa palms on downtown streets; presenting a tree to school for Washington bi-centennial; presenting and placing a bench on bluff at public beach; efforts to secure a lot for a town park; taking of extension course in Floriculture; acting as hostess at the Freesia fields on Field day; sending flowers to shut-ins and invalids, especially on Flower Sunday, June 10; public lecture by Hugh Evans, in school auditorium; assisting in garden party by Women's Club, for benefit of cripple children pool in San Diego; these, and many others, give some idea of the extreme worth of a garden club in the community.

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History

From Cabrillo's discovery of the harbor that lies behind the jutting Point Loma, the years will march in parade through the colorful exhibits.

Art

The rare and priceless works of the masters, the treasures of antiquity, the masterpieces of sculpture.

Beauty

By day, the radiance of Nature blends with the graceful spires and delicate frescoes of old Spanish architecture. Luxuriant trees and exotic tropical foliage line long, winding promenades. At night, soft illumination will cloak the scene. In all, a pageant of scientific achievement, the drama of man's struggle.

And over the whole enchanting scene will hang the spirit of joy; gay music, sports, the time-honored institutions of the carnival, modernized by the myriad improvements of science; thrills on water, land and in the air . . . a galaxy to test the imagination.

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